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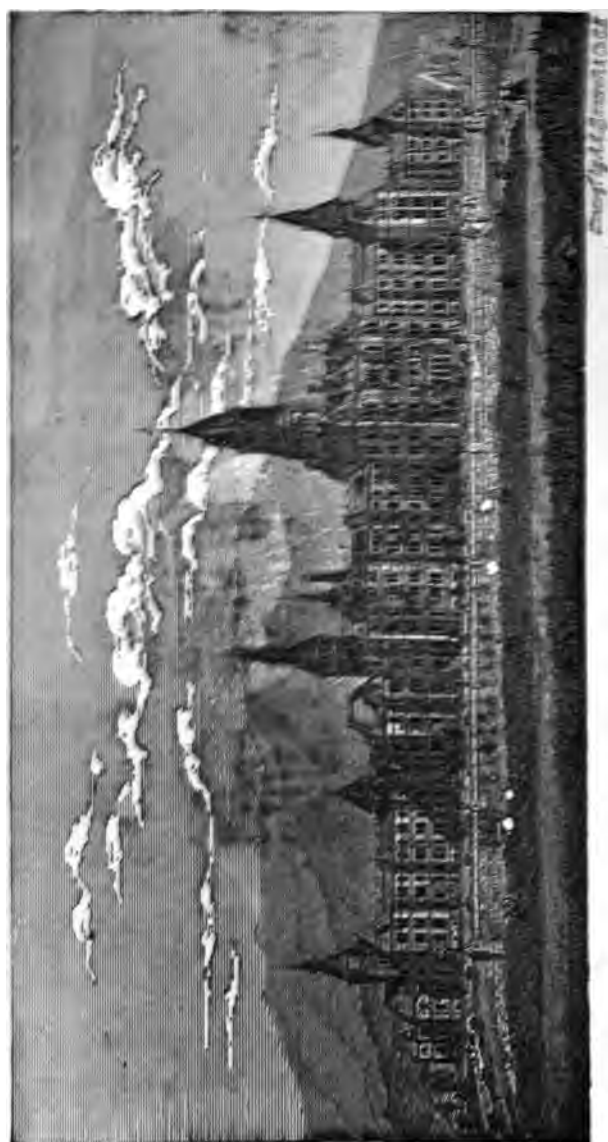
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BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES
AND THE
SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
OF THE
NAPA STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

1892.



SACRAMENTO:
STATE OFFICE, : : : : A. J. JOHNSTON, SUPT. STATE PRINTING.
1892.

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1890/92

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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J. C. MARTIN	Oakland.
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J. F. LAM DIN	Napa.
G. M. FRANCIS	Napa.

TREASURER AND EX OFFICIO SECRETARY.

C. B. SEELEY	Napa.
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RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. M. GARDNER, M.A., M.D.	Resident Physician.
L. F. DOZIER, M.D.	Assistant Physician.
G. R. BOWLES, M.D.	Assistant Physician.
DRIESBACH SMITH, M.D.	Assistant Physician.
E. H. KING	Secretary.
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MRS. JENNIE HAWKES	Matron.
MRS. MARGARET McCLAIN	Assistant Matron.
JOHN HAWKES	Supervisor.
HANS JENSEN	Assistant Supervisor.
W. H. MARTIN	Druggist.
C. R. SMITH	Steward's Clerk.

REPORT.

To the honorable H. H. MARKHAM, Governor of the State of California:

In compliance with the law, the Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane respectfully submits a report of the condition of the institution for the two fiscal years ending with June 30, 1892. The Board also makes such recommendations as it deems the welfare of the asylum requires; and it makes suggestions and recommendations relative to the management of the insane of the State.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's report herewith submitted, that the fund for the construction and furnishing of infirmaries has been expended for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

The last Legislature appropriated \$408,800 for maintenance for the two fiscal years ending with June 30, 1893. By the terms of the appropriation but one half of that amount, the sum of \$204,400, was available to meet the expenses of the fiscal year which closed on June 30th last. The expense for maintenance for the last year named was \$202,257 47, leaving a balance undrawn, which is available for the current fiscal year, of \$2,142 53. Vouchers for all expenditures are on file in the office of the Treasurer, except those for the Contingent Fund, which are on file in the office of the Resident Physician.

The following statement shows the receipts and expenditures on account of the Contingent Fund, for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on June 30, 1890.....		\$9,658 85
Cash from board of patients	\$27,511 60	
Cash from Steward's sales.....	5,183 55	
Cash from sales Spencer Creek Ranch.....	29 00	
Cash from rent of houses	130 00	
Cash from removing fence	50 00	
Cash from J. P. Fisher.....	70	
		32,904 85
Total		<u>\$42,563 70</u>

EXPENDITURES.

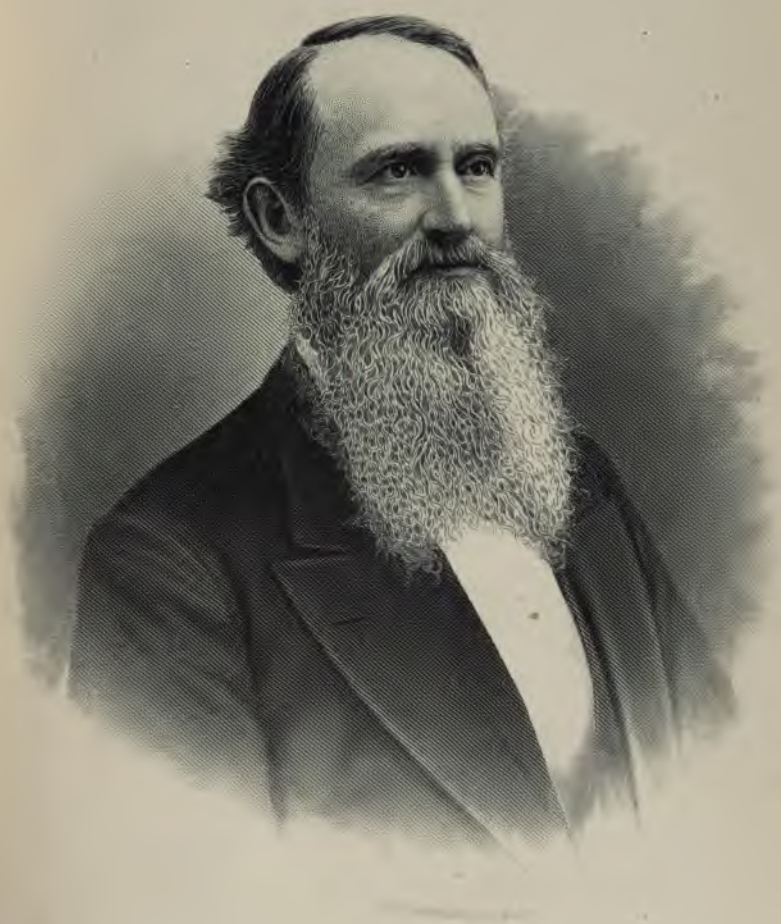
Admission of patients to circus.....	\$25 00
Attendance by Dr. Dozier at meeting of Medical Superintendents.....	300 00
Books and papers	61 00
Brick	421 67
Cold storage (cooling-room and ice machine)	2,100 00
Carriage hire	11 00
Christmas goods	99 41
Expense of travel	99 35
Groceries	51 58
Fruit	46 30
Flower pots	13 00
Freighting.....	1,136 70
Fire tile	42 00
Gloves for patients laboring.....	6 75
Garden valves and hose ribs.....	48 00
Pig lead	56 40

Pictures	\$150 50
Pipe and reducers	12 90
Returning escapes	69 05
Religious services	365 00
Rent of telephones	100 00
Rent of land	180 00
Rubber coats and boots for patients laboring	54 50
Rubber hose and washers	56 40
Repairs—cornice	65 00
Repairs—machinery	52 15
Repairs—two houses	54 81
Service of stenographer	35 60
Service of architect	100 00
Service of stallion	50 00
Steam boiler	500 00
Steam radiators	168 35
Steam tables	200 00
Tinning on infirmaries	49 30
Valves and tees	38 28
Veterinary services	10 00
Water pipe	5,359 15
Water gates and pig lead	72 06
Water heater and cooler	273 00
Water meter	48 00
Gravel	80 00
Hire of team	20 00
Hair for mattresses	70 00
Harness	150 00
Hardware	2,216 09
Holstein bull	40 00
Horse	80 00
Hay	131 30
Hose expander and rings	17 50
Insulating paper	4 50
Kitchen ranges (two)	785 00
Labor	12,870 06
Lime, cement, and sand	371 70
Lumber and mill work	2,669 43
Laundry machine	200 00
Money returned to pay patients	255 00
Money given discharged patients	207 75
Music and musical instruments	197 60
Meteorological instruments	113 10
Miscellaneous	15 50
Printing	18 75
Plants, shrubs, and trees	234 50
Paints	937 54
Pipe, paving clamp, and pig lead	191 92
Powder and fuse	248 50
Water-pressure regulator	19 80
Wagon and carriage	643 10
Total	\$35,370 84
Balance on hand June 30, 1892	\$7,192 86

The receipts of this fund for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1892, amounted to \$32,904 85, against \$25,282 for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, showing an increase of \$7,622 85.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Dr. Edmund T. Wilkins, Resident Physician of this asylum, which occurred on February 10, 1891.

Dr. Wilkins was elected to his responsible station by the Board of Trustees in 1876, and filled the office by successive reelections, until stricken down at the post of duty, a period of fifteen years. His demise is a severe loss, not alone to this institution, but to the State. He was endowed with the rare combination of those indispensable qualities of mind and heart that fit their fortunate possessor to skillfully and wisely manage the unfortunate insane. His strong devotion to this asylum,



E. J. Watkins M.D.

and everything pertaining to its welfare, did not circumscribe his boundless sympathy, but, rising to the high plane of the broadest philanthropy, he took a deep interest in all the charitable institutions of California.

He was a man of unblemished honor; with social qualities the most agreeable and fascinating, one had only to know him to be his ardent friend. He was a learned physician of wide experience and well versed in mental diseases. He was a faithful public servant, whose rare success in the office he last and so long filled was the crowning glory of a long and useful life.

The burial services of Dr. Wilkins were held on the 12th of February, a large multitude of sympathizing friends, many of whom came from abroad, attending. Ex-Governor George C. Perkins delivered an eloquent and impressive eulogy on his life and character.

At the monthly meeting on February 14th, an appropriate testimonial to his memory, presented by Trustee J. C. Martin, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the Secretary ordered to record the proceedings on a memorial page of the minutes of the Board, a copy of which will be found on the final page of this report.

At the monthly meeting of the Board on the 14th of March, 1891, Dr. Alden M. Gardner was elected Resident Physician, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Wilkins; and on the 11th of April he was reelected for the full term of four years.

Dr. Gardner is studious, energetic, a close observer, and holds a high rank in his profession. He is in the vigor and maturity of life—the age that gives capacity and endurance for hard work, and grave responsibility that ever attach to the important office he holds. He is faithful to his trust, and impartially enforces the by-laws and regulations of the institution. Like his lamented predecessor, he is vigilant that no inmate of the asylum shall ever be neglected, wronged, or maltreated. Dr. Gardner has made many important suggestions and recommendations relative to needful changes and improvements in and about the asylum and premises thereunto belonging.

On the 11th of April Dr. George R. Bowles, of Lincoln, was elected Assistant Physician to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Gardner. Faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty, genial, affable, and full of tender sympathy for the suffering insane, Dr. Bowles fills his station with fidelity and ability, and is a valuable acquisition to the medical staff.

A large number of improvements have been made, many of which are very important. The introduction of cold storage in the culinary department is one of the best and most successful made since the asylum was erected. An ice manufactory has been established; a brick dining-room, 87 by 12 feet, has been erected; new ranges for the kitchen have been purchased, and also a steam boiler. Maple floors have been laid in four more wards, leaving but six wards in the building with pine floors. One and three fifths miles of six-inch cast-iron pipe have been laid to conduct the water from Spencer Creek to the asylum; and a large sum of money has been expended in repainting—an expense that will annually occur. An immense building, without including basements or attics, from three to four stories high, which, following the angles, is one mile, less only a few rods, around, with capacious, lofty towers, can only be preserved by the heavy expense of timely repainting. These improvements have been made by the economical administration of the Contin-

gent Fund, and without aid by appropriation from the Legislature except the bill for maple flooring, which was paid from the Maintenance Fund.

The Board respectfully calls your attention to the report of the Resident Physician, which is published with this report as a part thereof. It gives a comprehensive review of asylum affairs for the last two fiscal years, and makes important recommendations for the future welfare of the institution. The number of patients in the asylum June 30, 1892, was 1,406, an increase of 62 over the number in 1890. The daily per capita cost for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1891, was 41 cents, the same as for the corresponding year ending June, 1889. For the last fiscal year it was 39 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents, being $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent less than for the corresponding year ending June 30, 1890.

The Board favors an appropriation to build and furnish cottages for the physicians and their families. An appropriation for \$412,000 for maintenance for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, is a stark necessity; less would threaten a deficiency, a financial dilemma that should be avoided at all hazards; however, if the Legislature should make provisions to relieve the Napa Asylum from its present increasing crowded condition, by removing a portion of the patients to the Ukiah Asylum, a corresponding reduction could be made in the appropriation for this asylum.

Unless prompt relief shall be granted by the Legislature there will be imminent danger that an appalling calamity will befall this institution. The sewerage of the building is in a deplorable condition, and ought to be abolished as a public nuisance. Nearly one year ago the State Board of Health condemned the sewerage of this asylum, and for the health and safety of the unfortunate inmates, as well as the officers and attachés, recommended that prompt radical change be made. The situation is much more alarming now. The greatest scourge, the Asiatic cholera, is now on the death march around the world. It has crossed the ocean and is already on the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Many close observers believe it as sure to invade the continent and involve the Pacific Coast, as the planets are to continue to move in their accustomed orbits. The patients, officers, and attachés number between fifteen and sixteen hundred—equal to the population of a good-sized town. So many people crowded together in one building contaminated from bad drainage and poison sewerage, invites an attack from the deadly plague, and such a visitation would doom the helpless insane. There is no escape; they can neither flee to the mountains nor retreat to dwell amid the healthful breezes of the ocean shore. If the Board had the available funds to meet the expense, it would begin the work to-day and prosecute it vigorously to a speedy completion. An appropriation to do this work is an urgent necessity.

California provides every comfort for her insane in a most liberal humane spirit; but injustice and abuse are often imposed on her great generosity. There are many persons in our asylums who ought to be maintained in county hospitals, and others who should never have been taken from home. Statistics from the national census throw much light upon this interesting subject. This branch of the census work of 1890, not yet being complete and tabulated, we use the report of 1880, which illustrates the important facts we desire to present as well as the last census could. The following is from the report of 1880:

	Population	Total Insane	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane	Other Institutions	Alms-houses Having No Insane Department	Jails	At Home
United States	50,155,783	91,997	40,9		302	417	41,101
California	864,694	2,503	201		67	6	412
Massachusetts	1,783,085				473		1,560
New York					577	2	4,421
Pennsylvania							815
							164
							741
							706

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yet the number of inmates in the asylums indicate more, and a steady, rapid increase—a net increase of 150 annually. This means a new asylum every eight years to make room for 1,200 more patients. Already the State has three very much overcrowded asylums. It has two more that will be ready to receive patients by next summer. California ought not to build another asylum for thirty years, and not until she advances to the present rank of the great States of Illinois and Ohio, and has a population of more than 3,000,000.

There are many persons in the asylums who should be supported at home in their own families, as a majority of insane of the United States are. Little Vermont is a well-governed State, and the majority of her insane are supported at home. These are the harmless insane, and are more contented, and we think less insane, at home, than they would be if torn cruelly away from all the associations of sweet home, and forced into a crowded asylum with the noisy, acute insane. The harmless, indigent insane persons who crowd the asylums should be maintained in the county hospitals. We need a radical change in the law. We want to adopt the policy of the older States—the policy of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—States that have had large experience in the management of the insane. In the last two named States the counties, with slight exceptions, pay the State for the maintenance of the indigent insane; Massachusetts does the same, except, like all other New England States, her local government is vested in towns, which pay the State for keeping the indigent insane. Many of the Western States share the expense with the counties. In Michigan the counties pay the State for maintaining the indigent insane for two years; after that the State assumes the sole expense. No State in the Union, except a number on this coast which have copied our impracticable example, pays all the expense of committing and maintaining the indigent insane. The boundless generosity of California offers a bounty to the counties to send all the indigent insane to the State asylums, to avoid the expense at the county hospitals. This is not the fault of the counties, but an unwise system of State policy.

Last summer a feeble, tottering, demented, yet harmless woman, eighty-four years of age, was brought to the Napa Asylum from a remote county. She was not a proper person for admission to the asylum. Having no home or friends, she should have been taken to the county hospital. The question may be asked, why did not the Resident Physician promptly discharge her, to be returned to the county from which she came? Let us rejoice that there is some limit to "man's inhumanity to man," and that the Resident Physician would not turn this poor, friendless, exhausted old woman out-doors to die, perhaps, on the journey to the distant place whence she came. This example only illustrates what occurs in hundreds of cases with all of the asylums in the State. Is it a wonder that our asylums fill so rapidly and are always crowded? If John Randolph were alive in California, destitute and friendless, he would be declared a lunatic. His strong eccentricities would be the point of attack, and he would be hurried away, railroad speed, to an insane asylum, not even halting at the way station of a county hospital.

Let California profit by the wisdom and long experience of the older States, and pass a law providing for the counties to pay the State for the maintenance of their indigent insane, or at least share the cost

with the State. That would enlist the attention of the Board of Supervisors, the governing authority of the counties. It would place the law where it would be faithfully administered. The Board of Supervisors are generally safe, practical business men, who keep a vigilant eye on all things pertaining to the county. If a person, reputed to be insane, was about to become a county charge, the Supervisors would immediately note the case. The Supervisor for that district would personally examine into all the circumstances of the case. He would ascertain if the person could be safely kept at home. He would learn if the person had means to pay his expenses, or if any relative was responsible, or would pay the expenses about to be incurred.

Under the present system the District Attorneys, with the exception of Alameda, Los Angeles, and perhaps a half dozen other counties, do not observe the requirements of the law relative to an examination into the financial condition of patients committed to insane asylums. But if the expense of the insane be made a county charge, the District Attorney would be vigilant and active in the discharge of his official duties. He would faithfully coöperate with the Supervisors and save the county a vast expense. There is no clashing between the interests of county and State. The counties make the State. "All are but parts of one stupendous whole." The people of the counties bear the burden of taxation to pay the expense of the State, as well as their local government.

The enactment of a law which shall invoke the efficient aid of the local county government, will be the first step to a great reform in the interest of exact justice and true charity.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJ. SHURTLEFF,
J. C. MARTIN,
J. Q. BROWN,
J. F. LAMBIN,
G. M. FRANCIS,
Trustees.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the honorable Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present my report, as Treasurer of said asylum, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892, on account of maintenance, and the construction and furnishing of infirmaries. Vouchers are in my office for all moneys paid out:

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH MAINTENANCE FUND, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$7,450 65
Received from the State for July, 1890.....	15,584 23
Received from the State for August, 1890.....	14,546 96
Received from the State for September, 1890.....	15,263 73
Received from the State for October, 1890.....	17,856 32
Received from the State for November, 1890.....	20,677 17
Received from the State for December, 1890.....	18,513 38
Received from the State for January, 1891.....	19,491 08
Received from the State for February, 1891.....	16,537 06
Received from the State for March, 1891.....	17,666 68
Received from the State for April, 1891.....	15,653 96
Received from the State for May, 1891.....	16,520 40
Received from the State for June, 1891.....	21,715 30
Total receipts.....	\$217,476 90

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out on orders of the Board of Trustees.....	\$210,026 25
Balance on hand.....	\$7,450 65

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH MAINTENANCE FUND, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report.....	\$7,450 65
Received from the State for July, 1891.....	15,465 15
Received from the State for August, 1891.....	17,325 55
Received from the State for September, 1891.....	17,579 87
Received from the State for October, 1891.....	16,243 82
Received from the State for November, 1891.....	17,485 85
Received from the State for December, 1891.....	17,301 43
Received from the State for January, 1892.....	17,818 80
Received from the State for February, 1892.....	17,697 04
Received from the State for March, 1892.....	17,538 25
Received from the State for April, 1892.....	18,152 58
Received from the State for May, 1892.....	14,780 83
Received from the State for June, 1892.....	14,868 30
Total receipts.....	\$209,708 12

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out on orders of the Board of Trustees.....	\$202,257 47
Balance on hand.....	\$7,450 65

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE INFIRMARY FUND, FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for August, 1890.....	\$4,534 07
Received from the State for October, 1890.....	394 72
Received from the State for December, 1890.....	80 24
Total receipts	\$5,009 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out on orders of the Board of Trustees.....	\$5,009 03
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THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH FUND FOR FURNISHING INFIRM-
ARIES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State for August, 1890.....	\$1,600 65
Received from the State for September, 1890.....	202 60
Received from the State for October, 1890.....	299 88
Received from the State for November, 1890.....	596 45
Received from the State for January, 1890.....	12 00
Total receipts.....	\$2,711 58

EXPENDITURES.

Paid out on orders of the Board of Trustees.....	\$2,711 58
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Respectfully submitted.

C. B. SEELEY,
Treasurer.

AUGUST 13, 1892.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Honorable Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane:

IN COMPLIANCE In compliance with the requirements of the law and new regulations, the following report of the operations of the asylum for the years ending June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1892, are respectfully submitted.

The following tables show the movement of patients for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, and commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892:

FROM JULY 1, 1890, TO JUNE 30, 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions July 1, 1890	775	569	1,344
Discharges during the year	195	104	299
Deaths during the year	3		3
Admissions and treatment	973	673	1,646
Discharges	48	20	68
Deaths	25	23	48
Admissions	4	5	9
Discharges	6	1	7
Deaths	68	32	100
Admissions	6	1	7
Discharges		1	1
Deaths	157	83	240
Admissions	816	590	1,406

FROM JULY 1, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions July 1, 1891	816	590	1,406
Discharges during the year	176	101	277
Deaths during the year	7		7
Admissions and treatment	999	691	1,690
Discharges	62	34	96
Deaths	25	21	46
Admissions	8	8	16
Discharges	1	1	2
Deaths	82	27	109
Admissions	7		7
Discharges	185	91	276
Deaths	814	600	1,414

As you will perceive that as each successive year we have and custody an increased number

of the chronic insane, and this condition will continue to exist until our number discharged, died, and eloped shall equal the total number committed, with the returned escapes, during the fiscal year. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 277 patients were committed and 7 escapes returned, making in all 284. During the same year the number discharged, died, and eloped was 276, leaving a balance of 8 patients to be charged to the insane account. This would seem to be encouraging, but the fact remains the same that each successive year adds either the many or the few to the number of our chronic insane.

In a paper read before the Medical Society of the State of California this year, I showed that 26 per cent of all those committed to this asylum from its first opening to June 30, 1890, had been discharged as recovered; and further showed, that if with bettered facilities for the treatment of the convalescing insane we could increase the percentage of recoveries 5 per cent, that is to 32 per cent, we could save the State of California yearly at this asylum \$50,000. Bettered facilities for the treatment of our convalescent insane means a place where they can be taken when the period of convalescence commences, apart from the main building, and away from an association with the chronic insane. This would necessitate at this asylum the erection of thirty-five single rooms in connection with each of our infirmaries. If this can be done, and doubtless it can, it would be sound policy from a financial point of view for the State to grant the bettered facilities. The curable should be cured at any cost, while the chronic insane should be cared for, according to that broad and humane principle which recognizes in every man a brother.

Tables designated No. 1 show that for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, thirty-one counties sent patients to this asylum. As is always the case, those counties having large cities, or being closely related to the metropolis of this State by rail or water communication, have furnished the greater number of patients; for instance, San Francisco furnished 99, Los Angeles 26, Sonoma 23, Napa 20, and Sacramento 13.

For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, thirty-six counties sent patients to this asylum. San Francisco furnished 107, Solano 19, Napa 19, Los Angeles 15, Santa Barbara 10, and Sacramento and Shasta each 8. No better evidence is needed to show what a factor the massing of a large number of individuals, representing all nations, and forming a part of nearly all classes of society, becomes, in the actual production of insanity, through an unhealthy and vice-producing environment, than the fact, as shown in the foregoing statement, that the metropolis of our State has sent the greatest number of insane patients to this asylum during the time covered by this report.

Tables designated No. 2 show that for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, 134 patients claiming to be natives of the United States were admitted to this asylum, and that during the same year, 118 patients claiming to be natives of foreign countries were admitted; while the nativity of 7 were unknown. Thus we see by the foregoing statement that over 40 per cent of the commitments for this fiscal year were natives of foreign countries.

For the year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, 123 patients claiming to be natives of the United States were committed to

this asylum, and 147 claiming to be natives of foreign countries were also committed while the nativity of 7 were unknown. Again we find that over 54 per cent of all our commitments for this fiscal year were natives of foreign countries.

These facts, repeated as they are in every report sent forth from this asylum, should at least teach the citizens of this State that our emigration laws are defective, or if not defective, they are far from being rigidly enforced. Those individuals coming from foreign countries to the United States for the purpose of remaining and becoming citizens thereof should always be welcomed, if possessing those moral and physical endowments which make the man, and hence the citizen; otherwise, he should remain in the land that gave him birth, and be cared for and maintained out of the bounty of those who, through a like nationality, and many times, possibly, a nearer relationship, can call him brother.

Tables designated No. 3 show for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, the ages of 299 patients committed that year. Also for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, the ages of 277 patients committed that year. By the study of these tables we find that the maximum number committed during the entire two years was 148, and that they were committed between the ages of twenty and thirty years. It has been generally conceded that the greater number of cases of insanity occur between the ages of thirty and forty, and such is probably the case, notwithstanding the figures of the above tables.

Among men this time of life is generally fraught with many business cares and responsibilities and their consequent failures and successes; while the female sex, having passed through the trials and perplexities of child bearing and child raising, approach that climacteric period of life when, with an inherited unstable nerve organization, they are most liable to mental alienation. From this period of life it is found that the number of insane decreases, both as we approach the close of life and as we reach backward toward its commencement.

Tables designated No. 4 show for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, and commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, the supposed causes of insanity of 286 patients committed to this asylum, and that also 290 were committed in whom it was impossible to determine or ascertain any cause for their mental alienation. That to determine all of the causes of insanity truthfully and in their entirety presents an almost unsurmountable task, may be inferred from an analysis of Tables No. 4. Of 586 patients, the cause of insanity in over one half the cases is stated to be unknown, while in the other half only the supposed cause of insanity is mentioned. When in the elucidation of facts we bring to our aid the "unknown" and the "supposed," our facts (if such they may be called) are in many instances of little value; however, I think it may be safely affirmed, that as a first cause heredity has entered as a remote or immediate factor in the production of every one of the above-mentioned cases. To determine all the contributing causes of each case, would be to know how the patient was educated, his surroundings, and, in fact, all his mental operations from childhood to manhood. By a still further examination of these tables, we find that during the two years 36 patients were committed, and the cause assigned for their insanity was masturbation; also that 33 patients were

committed, and the cause assigned for their insanity was intemperance. I do not believe that masturbation often occurs as a primary cause of insanity; but as a contributing cause it is of paramount importance, constituting a continuous drain upon the vital forces, to the extent in many instances of assisting the patient to pass from the acute to the chronic and incurable stages of insanity.

Again, I do not believe that intemperance often occurs as a primary cause of insanity; but as a contributing cause it ranks first in importance, and like masturbation, stands as an index of an inherited unstable nerve organization, which leads to the craving for unnatural stimulation and to sexual vagaries, as well as to insanity itself. In seeking for remedies that shall lessen all the contributing causes of insanity, as well as the evils hereditary, they probably can be found in a bettered education and a more judicious home training. These factors will ultimately assist in a better control of the emotional characteristics of the masses, and should develop the intellectual and reasoning faculties to the extent of holding in subjection those exalted and depressing passions which are the common heritage of all.

Tables designated No. 5, for the fiscal years commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891, and commencing July 1, 1891, and ending June 30, 1892, show the different classes of insanity committed to this asylum during those years. We find that 55 per cent of the total number committed (576) were classed as either mania or melancholia. It is generally held by asylum superintendents that 80 per cent of all the recent cases of mania and melancholia should recover. While 80 per cent may possibly present too high a percentage in these cases, I am satisfied that it approximates the truth; and with bettered facilities for the treatment of our convalescing insane in this asylum, we could materially increase our percentage of recoveries. It should be the constant aim of our asylum physicians to accomplish this end, and everything should be placed at their disposal, which contributes to that individualized treatment, that from all past experience has produced the best results.

From Table No. 6 we learn that the civil condition most conducive to insanity is that of single blessedness—271, out of a total of 576, having been committed from that condition of life. A possible explanation of this fact may be found in the absence of the restraining influences of home surroundings, and in the erratic and oftentimes overindulgence of the sexual passions.

From Table No. 7 we learn that those occupations which have furnished the greatest number of insane are represented by farmers, housewives, and laborers. May not the eternal sameness and lack of recreation, which are oftentimes associated with these avocations, have something to do with the excess of the insane as found in these walks of life?

From consulting the general summary we find that our percentage of recoveries for the past two years is 28.69, and that our percentage of deaths is 7.4; while organic diseases of the brain, consumption, and exhaustion have produced the greatest number of deaths.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Mason's Department.

Concrete foundations for ice-house, summer-house, and new dining-room; total number of cubic feet, 283.

Brick work, new dining-room, 87 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 18 feet high.

Ice-house, 12 feet long, 10 feet wide, 12 feet high.

Tar-tank, 13 feet long, 10 feet wide, 12 feet deep.

Thirteen irrigation outlets, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet each.

Arching conduit at Spencer Creek, 60 cubic feet.

Clothes-rooms in basement, four in number, aggregating 812 cubic feet.

Stone work, dam at Spencer Creek, 974 cubic feet; conduit at lakes, 1,050 cubic feet; total, 2,024 cubic feet.

Plastering new dining-room, 180 square yards.

Sewer laid, 60 feet of 8-inch pipe.

Cement floors laid in yard, water-closets, milk-room, clothes-rooms, kitchen, scullery, and butcher shop, ice-house, tar-tank, hot well in boiler-house, trunk-room, and drugstore basements; aggregating 5,123 square feet.

Cutting through two lower walls $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, to connect rooms with pantry.

Engineer's Department.

Six large iron kettles in kitchen, set up and connected with steam boilers.

Three thousand and forty-eight square feet of galvanized iron sheeting put on soft walls and ceiling of kitchen, scullery, and butcher shop.

New dining-room roofed with 1,120 square feet of tin, also gas and hot water run in, and sink connected with sewer.

Ice-house roofed with 150 square feet of tin.

Four steam radiators set up in center building, and connected with steam boiler and hot-water well.

Repaired and reset two steam pumps, with new connections.

Constructed and placed head float with automatic cold-water valve.

Constructed and set up one feed water-heater.

Put in two new set of grate bars in boiler furnace, and iron exhaust from engine to feed water-heater in boiler-room.

Put new steam coil into laundry hot-water tank. Set thirteen new steam traps. Set eleven new water-closets. Put in six new elevator cables, and 230 feet of new cable into tower clock. Run 92 feet of 12-inch pipe. Put in strainer and 8-inch pipe at Spencer Creek water-works. Run 4,148 feet of pipe from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to 3-inch for water, steam, and gas in various places; also put in 62 new valves of various sizes, and laid 1,000 feet of railroad track.

Head Farmer's Department.

Graveling: Walk 250 feet in length, 3 feet wide, depth 4 inches, at south side of building; walk 700 feet in length, 5 feet wide, depth 4 inches, at north side; road 100 feet in length, 30 feet wide, depth 5 inches; road 700 feet in length, 17 feet wide, depth 5 inches; road 900 feet in

length, 30 feet wide, depth 5 inches; road 1,150 feet in length, 40 feet wide, depth 12 inches.

At Piggery: Fence 1,300 feet in length, 4 boards high, posts 8 feet apart; fence 450 feet in length, 6 boards high, posts 8 feet apart. House—one 12 feet by 16 feet, 6 feet high; one 31 feet by 12 feet, 6 feet high; one 12 feet by 20 feet, 6 feet high. Four feed platforms, made with 2-inch plank—one 21 feet by 6 feet; one 20 feet by 4 feet; one 18 feet by 6 feet; one 20 feet by 8 feet. Five hundred feet of 1-inch water pipe.

Pipe Laid: 700 feet of 6-inch sheet-iron to conduct water from carriage wash-stand; 500 feet, of same size, to drain cowyard and stock barn. Average depth of ditches, 3 feet.

Fencing: 130 feet in length, tight board, 5 feet high, posts 8 feet apart; 650 feet in length, 5 boards high, posts 8 feet apart; 1,250 feet in length, 6 feet high, posts 8 feet apart; picket fence about cottages.

Water Main: Laid on main line from Spencer Creek waterworks to building, 8,575 feet of 6-inch cast-iron pipe.

Blind ditch 900 feet in length, 2 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, with 2 feet of rock in bottom to drain land.

Fence Wire: Three strands 2,000 feet in length, posts 12 feet apart.

Land Filled In: Two acres; filling 2 feet deep to raise above tide-water.

Buildings in addition at Spencer Creek Ranch: One drop shed 34 feet in length by 10 feet wide, for sleeping apartments. One drop shed 34 feet in length by 10 feet wide, 10 feet high, for kitchen; one porch 34 feet in length by 5 feet wide; one stable 36 feet in length by 16 feet wide, sides 10 feet high; one woodshed 34 feet in length by 16 feet wide, sides 9 feet high; one chicken-house 16 feet long by 12 feet wide, front 9 feet high, shed roof.

Land Cleared and Grubbed: At Spencer Creek Ranch, about 65 acres.

Road: Made and graded from Spencer Creek Ranch to county road, 1,200 feet in length, 20 feet wide.

Carpenter's Department.

Three elevators, three cars, and four cages for elevators; four clothes-rooms connecting tiers of wards with clothes-room in basement; ceiling and wash-rooms in twenty-six wards; fitting up trunk and drug-rooms in basement; changing dining-room in Wards Nos. 4 and 5; installing rooms for night watches in attic; ventilators and improvements in kitchen, scullery, and butcher shop; changing water-closets - saving space making fifteen large tables for dining-rooms; thirty-six lockers for wardrobes; one large heavy door for south side of the building.

City Building: Fitting up male, female, and work-
house; new plumbing, gasfitting of bath-room, closets, and recess in
cell block; new floors in Ward No. 5; new maple floors laid in
newly built bath, paint, and mattress shops, 40 feet by 24

Revenue Department.

...one hundred and fifty-two square yards of one-coat paint work
...the building; 18,833 square yards of kalsomin-
...the building; 11 vehicles, 130 chairs, 8 tables, 4

washstands, and 50 bedsteads painted; 3 wardrobes, 2 settees, 1 table, 3 washstands, 7 bureaus, and 131 chairs varnished; papered and painted cottage occupied by engineer.

COLD STORAGE.

You will remember, gentlemen, that shortly after I was elected Resident Physician I strongly recommended the introduction of cold storage into the culinary department of our building, and stated that in my opinion we could save from 200 to 250 pounds of meat daily, and at the same time furnish our patients with better prepared food. I am pleased to place before you the following statement, comparing cost of fresh meats per month with and without cold storage:

Months.	Without— 1891.	With—1892.	Saving.
January	\$2,603 08	\$1,777 25	\$825 83
February	2,357 02	1,783 04	573 98
March	2,535 32	1,862 28	673 04
April	2,534 50	1,904 90	629 60
May	1,899 18	1,558 73	340 45
June	1,836 93	1,421 26	415 67
July	1,881 34	1,388 97	492 37
Totals	\$15,647 37	\$11,696 43	\$3,950 94

The above figures are self-explanatory, and justify the introduction of this important annex into this asylum.

I would respectfully call your attention to the number of articles made in our sewing-room, as set forth in the table relating to that subject.

REPAIRS.

The repairs in and about so large a building, and especially when occupied by as many destructive and incompetent individuals, must of necessity call for the expenditure of quite a large sum of money; and especially is this true after a building and its fixtures have been in use for fifteen years. Notwithstanding the amount of money needed for repairs, and the large sum spent in making improvements in the various departments, as shown by our report, we have succeeded in carrying the work forward with the funds at our disposal. At the close of the last fiscal year, we found that the Maintenance Fund appropriated for that year's use exceeded the actual expenditures by over \$2,000. This sum has been placed to the account of the following year. The balance on hand in our Contingent Fund, at the beginning of the last two fiscal years, was \$9,658 35; the balance on hand of the same fund at the close of the above-named period, \$7,192 86, while the average daily per capita expense for the maintenance of each person connected with this institution, for the same length of time, has been 40½ cents. I am satisfied, gentlemen, from this rendering of our stewardship, you will agree with me in the belief that the same judicious economy which has always been exercised in the management of this asylum, is still being pursued.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

We need an appropriation for the purpose of constructing an entire new sewer system, in and about the building. The following is a report of the State Board of Health, in reference to the matter; a thorough examination having been made of our present system, by those gentlemen, on or about October 1, 1891:

Dr. GARNER, Superintendent of Napa Insane Asylum, Napa, Cal.:

DEAR DOCTOR: At a meeting of the State Board of Health, held on the 24th instant, the Secretary was instructed to communicate to you the views of the Board, with reference to certain changes which they desire should be made, affecting the comfort and safety of the inmates of the institution under your charge.

The Board desires that the recommendations herein contained should be put in execution with the least possible delay, so that the work may be completed, if possible, before the rainy season sets in.

A transcript of a portion of the minutes herein appended, embodies the views of the Board with reference to the changes which, in their opinion, it is within their province to recommend.

The asylum is overcrowded. The system of sewers for the institution is of vitrified stone-pipe, laid in the basement from each water-closet to the central sewer, which leads to an open field, remote from the building. The pipes underneath the building often clog and burst, requiring frequent disturbance, which in a degree vitiates the atmosphere of the basement. This would not be serious, inasmuch as it is thoroughly ventilated, were it not that the heating apparatus is situated here, and the air used for heating the building is obtained from the basement, and not from the open air, where it should be. These faults are all susceptible of removal by the single expedient of constructing water-closets and lavatories in the court, separate from the main buildings, but communicating with them, and abandoning all the water-closets in the main buildings. This would relieve the overcrowding by one hundred persons. By taking up the sewer and soil pipes now in the basement, and extending the sewer in the most direct line to the new outside closets on to the power-house, the sewer would be complete. All waste pipes should be provided with a catch basin, leaving an air space. That portion of the sewer which passes underneath the building should be of iron. The basement floor should be bituminized. This would relieve the plethora, purify the basement, furnish improved closets, free the dormitories from sewer gases, and stop the nuisance of breaking and clogging soil and sewer pipes underneath the building.

Very respectfully,

J. R. LAINE,
Secretary State Board of Health.

The granting of this appropriation may be looked upon by our legislators from two standpoints, namely, humane and financial. The humane side of the question can be passed over with very few words, and from the fact that a self-evident necessity, one that affects the lives and comfort of one thousand four hundred and thirty-one human beings, should be met and relieved by the State, guided by that ever-present spirit of charity, which has always been extended to this institution and its patients from the time of its erection to the present. In considering the financial side of this question, I will state that the first cost of this asylum was over \$1,750,000. Of course these figures do not represent what it has cost to date with the many improvements that have been made during the last sixteen years; nevertheless, we will make this the basis of our argument, knowing that our estimates will be under rather than in excess of the exact amount. We have in this asylum to-day one thousand four hundred and thirty-one patients, and each patient, according to the first cost of the structure, has a home that cost the State over \$1,222. By constructing an entire new system of sewerage, as recommended by the State Board of Health, we would increase the living capacity of each ward so as to accommodate four more patients. In this manner room could be made for one hundred and twelve additional patients. As stated before, the housing of

each of these people is worth \$1,222, and to furnish room for the one hundred and twelve above mentioned, means a saving to the State in increased living capacity represented by \$136,864. Now while I am not prepared to state the exact amount which will have to be expended in constructing this new system of sewerage, still I am satisfied that it will be much less than \$136,864; and every dollar that the new system costs less than the above-mentioned sum means a clear saving in dollars and cents to the State of California; besides meeting and remedying a condition which is a menace, as it now exists, alike to both patients and employes.

We are also in need of an appropriation to be used in erecting three cottages for the physicians at this asylum. One of the absolute needs of this institution is a large and commodious ward, which will accommodate forty patients, to be used as a working ward. In this ward would be cut and made all the wearing apparel of our male patients. This would materially decrease the present cost of this department, and our men would be much better and more comfortably clothed. By erecting and occupying the above-mentioned cottages, such a ward could be secured in our center building. We will thus secure living room for forty additional patients; which, pursuing the same line of argument as before, would be worth to the State \$48,880 in increased living accommodations. As in the case of sewerage, every dollar that the cottages and the fitting up of wards costs less than the above sum, is clear gain to the State in dollars and cents.

An appropriation of at least \$412,000 should be made for the maintenance of our people during the ensuing fiscal years, namely, 1893 and 1894.

These appropriations are needed, and, both from a humane and financial point of view, it would be pursuing a sound and economic policy for our next Legislature to grant them.

SHOULD NEW LAWS BE ENACTED?

"At the afternoon meeting of the Association of the Medical Officers and Board of Managers of the California Hospitals for the Insane, held at Agnews, July 19, 1892, the question as to whether the State or counties should bear the expense connected with transportation and maintenance of the insane was considered. It was the sense of the association that the counties should pay for the transportation of the insane to the asylums, and that they should bear a certain part of the actual cost of caring for the insane.

"In view of the great diversity of the law governing the different insane asylums, it was recommended that a new law be enacted which should be common to all our State asylums, and that the new law pertaining to the commitment of the insane be made explicit as to the admission of cases considered unfit for the asylum."

I am heartily in accord with the views expressed by the association.

CHANGES.

On March 14, 1891, your honorable Board elected me to fill the unexpired term of Dr. E. T. Wilkins, deceased. I received still greater honors by being elected April 11, 1891, to the position of Resident Physician of

this asylum for the ensuing four years. On the last mentioned date Dr. G. R. Bowles was elected to fill the position of Second Assistant Physician, rendered vacant by my resignation. Dr. Bowles has proved himself eminently worthy of your choice. He is ever ready to administer to the ills of our afflicted people, and is loyal to the interests, and keenly alive to the welfare, of everything connected with the successful management of the institution.

February 13, 1892, Mr. E. H. King succeeded Mr. J. B. Stevens, resigned, as Private Secretary to the Resident Physician. Mr. Stevens has long and faithfully served the State, and his departure was made the occasion for his many associates to express their esteem and friendship, by the presentation of a beautiful and handsomely engraved gold watch. Mr. King has discharged all the trying duties connected with this position in a perfectly satisfactory manner; and if his past and present service be taken as an index of what he shall do in the future, we have just cause personally to thank you for such an assistant in making the management of this asylum progressive.

October 10, 1891, Mr. C. R. Smith was appointed to succeed Mr. L. D. Hass as Steward's Clerk. The appointment was judicious, as Mr. Smith is a perfect gentleman, and is ever ready to cheerfully assist in performing all the duties in connection with the Steward's Department.

January 1, 1892, Mr. G. W. Wheeler succeeded Mr. T. M. Martin in the Engineer's Department. Mr. Wheeler has discharged every duty connected with this position in a most acceptable manner, and by making many changes and improvements, has materially lessened the expenses appertaining to this division of our management.

October 18, 1891, Mr. E. H. Hirshman succeeded Mr. L. E. Cobb as Chief Cook. Mr. Hirshman is possessed of excellent executive ability, and by a bettered management in this important department, has cut down expenses and at the same time furnished our people with better prepared food.

May 9, 1891, Mr. D. McCartney was appointed Head Farmer. How well he has discharged the duties connected with his position may be inferred from the large number of improvements specified in his report. His judgment is excellent, and he never deviates from a faithful performance of duty.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The first of the regular Sunday afternoon chapel services, in accordance with the action of the Board of Trustees, was held Sunday, August 30, 1891. From that day to June 30, 1892, there has been held thirty-nine services, conducted by the Reverends M. McFadyen, A. J. Sturdevant, J. Coyle, R. Wylie, and H. C. Wadell. Rev. Father Slattery, of the Catholic Church, for obvious reasons, cannot celebrate mass in our chapel, but has been assiduous in his attentions to the religious needs of the members of his faith among the patients. This has been the first time in the history of this institution that we have had regular religious services, and they have been attended with such regularity and evident enjoyment by large congregations of patients, that they will be made a permanent feature of the asylum work.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entertainments have been the regular weekly dance in the amusement hall, varied by occasional musical and dramatic entertainments, furnished by our own corps and friends from the outside. Mr. W. H. Martin, Pharmacist of this institution, has for seven years been the floor manager of these dances, and a large share of the credit of their success is due to his uniform and courteous attention.

The dramatic entertainments given by our own people have been four farces, produced at different times during the winter months: "The Two Buzzards;" "Your Life's in Danger;" "Ici On Parle Français," and "Turn Him Out." It is no light request that is made of the employés of an asylum to spend their evenings, after the work of the day is finished, rehearsing and drilling for these entertainments, and those who have had charge of this department of work are glad to most gratefully acknowledge the cheerful willingness with which they have been met in these matters by the employés.

We have been fortunate in securing several excellent musicians, who have the qualifications for good attendants. With these gentlemen as instructors a number of the employés have been learning to play wind instruments, and we now have a regularly organized brass band which plays on the grounds weekly in pleasant weather.

There is also an orchestra of six pieces, which furnishes enjoyable music for the dances and entertainments.

Aside from these entertainments, we are indebted to the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe, Cooper's "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company, and the "Tennessee Jubilee Singers," for performances in the amusement hall. The different circuses which have come to Napa have always treated us most liberally, and enabled us to send about two hundred of our patients at a merely nominal expense.

We owe our thanks for musical and elocutionary entertainments, at various times, to the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Dennis Spencer, Mrs. R. Wylie, Misses Laura Pugh, Harriet Gift, Isabella and Rebecca Rainey, Zora Patten, Ida Sims, Maud Davis, and Pearl Kelton; Messrs. S. S. Peck, Raymond Benjamin, G. Williams, W. Grimm, and R. Hunt.

The Napa Male Quartette, consisting of Messrs. W. Evans, E. S. Gridley, F. O. Mower, and G. Hunt, have been most liberal with their delightful music, and have frequently sung at the chapel services.

To Messrs. W. L. Burbeck, L. Liebe, and R. Little, we are under many obligations for frequent assistance to our orchestra, and at our dances and entertainments.

DONATIONS.

There have been a number of donations of magazines and illustrated papers; many of them sent with no clue to the donors. To all of these we return our personal thanks for their thoughtfulness, and the thanks of the patients for the enjoyment they have derived from the reading matter; and we suggest to the charitably inclined that no more practical expression of their charity can be made than in this direction. A properly selected library is, as it always has been, one of the crying needs of this institution.

The following named papers have been received regularly and gratuitously:

Vallejo Weekly Chronicle.
 Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco.
 San Luis Obispo Tribune.
 Calistogian, Calistoga, Cal.
 Chico Enterprise.
 San Bernardino Times-Index.
 Westliche Post (German), St. Louis, Mo.
 Jewish Progress, San Francisco.
 Oakland Journal (German).
 Oakland Weekly Tribune.
 Napa Weekly Register.
 Biggs Argus, Butte County, Cal.
 Alameda Encinal.
 San Francisco Stadts Zeitung (German).
 Selma Irrigator.
 Petaluma Argus.
 Redlands Citrograph.
 Dixon Tribune.
 Contra Costa Gazette.
 Mining and Scientific Press, San Fran.
 Christian Advocate, San Francisco.

St. Helena Star.
 Ukiah Republican.
 Sacramento Weekly Bee.
 Ukiah Dispatch and Democrat.
 Weekly Antioch Ledger.
 San Bernardino Daily Courier.
 Abend Post (German), San Francisco.
 Sacramento Weekly Record-Union.
 San Francisco Grocer and Country Merchant.
 Lake County Avalanche.
 Contra Costa Democrat.
 San Francisco Hebrew.
 Winters Express.
 Petaluma Courier.
 Sutter Independent.
 Pacific, San Francisco.
 Cloverdale Reveille.
 San José Daily Herald.
 Churchman, Oakland, Cal.
 Weekly Chronicle, Virginia City, Nev.

On the 10th of February, 1891, Dr. E. T. Wilkins, who for more than fifteen years had officiated as Resident Physician of this institution, departed this life.

We would fain pass a tribute to the memory of our departed friend, but there are times when silence would better express our feelings than many words. Suffice it to say, that so long as a single tower of this noble edifice shall point heavenward; so long as a tree or flower shall adorn its surroundings; so long as a ray of memory shall flash across the darkened mental horizon of our afflicted people; so long as a man, woman, or child lives, that has had the pleasure of associating with this best and noblest of men; so long as mental alienation shall be the subject of investigation, and its unfortunate possessors the objects of kindly care and treatment, just so long will the name of E. T. Wilkins remain unforgotten. *Requiescat in pace.*

The successful management of a large institution such as this, devoted to the care and custody of the diseased and unfortunate, does not depend upon, and never is consummated by, any one man. It is only accomplished by the united and honest endeavors of all. Whatever has been accomplished during the past two years that redounds to the credit of the present management, owes its successful consummation to the united efforts of both Resident Physician, his staff of Assistant Physicians, subordinate officers, and employés. I take this opportunity to cordially thank them, one and all, for their efficient and loyal support in all these endeavors.

In this connection I wish to state I am also under obligations to Dr. D. Smith and Mr. E. B. Lindsay for assistance in making out this report.

Now, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, allow me to tender you my warmest thanks for that ever ready assistance and uniform courtesy which has contributed so much toward easing the burdens of this position, as well as making my work a pleasure. I sincerely hope that my future labors in association with you will justify a further continuance of your regard and esteem.

Respectfully submitted.

A. M. GARDNER,
 Resident Physician.

AUGUST 18, 1892.

APPENDIX.

APPENDICES.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, DEATHS, ETC.,

From November 15, 1875, to July 1, 1892.

YEARS.	Admissions	Recoveries	Discharges—Uncured.	Discharges—Not In- sane.	Removed to Asylum	Deaths	Returned Escapes
Nov. 15, 1875, to July 1, 1876	321	69	20			20	
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	451	140	71			49	
July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	433	148	71			70	
July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	615	184	133			104	
July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	572	189	163			91	
July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881	563	133	122			124	
July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882	543	125	161			107	
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	463	127	174			112	
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	500	130	177			90	
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	479	119	155			110	
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	346	80	121			113	
July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887	363	95	146			98	
July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888	355	86	126			117	
July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889	401	114	95		177	138	3
July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890	296	106	84		5	103	
July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	299	68	57	7	1	100	3
July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892	277	96	62	1		109	7
YEARS.	Escapes	Number Resident at Close of Each Year.	Increase	Decrease	Whole Number Treated	Per Cent of Recoveries to Admissions	Per Cent of Deaths on Number Treated
Nov. 15, 1875, to July 1, 1876	4	208	208		321	21.49	6.23
July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	4	395	187		659	31.04	7.43
July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878	11	528	133		828	34.11	8.45
July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879	8	714	186		1,143	29.91	8.22
July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880	4	839	125		1,286	31.29	7.08
July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881	2	1,021	182		1,402	33.62	8.84
July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882		1,172	151		1,564	23.02	6.84
July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883	3	1,219	47		1,635	27.43	6.85
July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884	3	1,319	100		1,719	26.00	5.24
July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885	5	1,409	90		1,798	24.84	6.12
July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886	5	1,436	27		1,755	23.12	6.43
July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1887	6	1,454	18		1,799	26.17	5.53
July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1888	11	1,469	15		1,829	24.22	6.47
July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889		1,349		120	1,873	28.17	6.94
July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890	3	1,344		5	1,645	35.81	6.26
July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891	7	1,406	62		1,646	22.74	7.11
July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892	7	1,414	8		1,690	34.65	7.07

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR 1890-91.

TABLE I.

Showing the counties from which two hundred and ninety-nine patients were admitted from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alameda	4	6	10
Colusa	5	1	6
Contra Costa	8	1	9
Del Norte	3	—	3
Humboldt	9	4	13
Kern	1	—	1
Lake	2	2	4
Lassen	—	1	1
Los Angeles	9	17	26
Marin	3	—	3
Merced	1	1	2
Modoc	2	—	2
Napa	15	5	20
Nevada	3	1	4
Placer	5	1	6
Sacramento	7	6	13
San Benito	1	—	1
San Bernardino	3	1	4
San Diego	6	4	10
San Francisco	73	26	99
Santa Barbara	6	—	6
Shasta	3	1	4
Sierra	1	—	1
Siskiyou	1	—	1
Solano	4	4	8
Sonoma	11	12	23
Tehama	4	3	7
Trinity	1	1	2
Ventura	4	1	5
Yolo	1	3	4
Yuba	—	1	1
Totals	196	103	299

TABLE II.

Showing the nativity of two hundred and ninety-nine patients admitted from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
California	26	17	43
Connecticut	1		1
Illinois	4	3	7
Indiana	3	1	4
Iowa	3	2	5
Kansas		1	1
Kentucky	1	2	3
Louisiana		1	1
Maine	1	2	3
Maryland	2		2
Massachusetts	8	1	9
Michigan	1	3	4
Minnesota	1	1	2
Mississippi	1		1
Missouri	9	3	12
New Hampshire		1	1
New Jersey	1		1
New York	14	5	19
North Carolina		1	1
Ohio	6	2	8
Pennsylvania	6	2	8
Rhode Island	1		1
Tennessee	1		1
Texas	1	1	2
United States	19	11	30
Vermont	1	1	2
Wisconsin	2		2
Totals	113	61	174
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>			
Africa	1		1
Austria	2	1	3
Canada	6	1	7
Chile		1	1
China	3		3
Denmark	1	1	2
England	6	5	11
Finland	2		2
France	7	3	10
Germany	14	8	22
Greece	1		1
Ireland	16	12	28
Italy	4		4
Japan	2		2
Mexico	1		1
Norway	3	1	4
Portugal		2	2
Prussia	1		1
Russia	1		1
Scotland	1	1	2
Sweden	2		2
Switzerland	4	4	8
Totals	78	40	118
Unknown	5	2	7
Totals	5	2	7
Grand totals	198	103	299

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	77	46	123
Foreign countries	94	53	147
Unknown	5	2	7
Totals	176	101	277

TABLE No. III.

Showing the ages of two hundred and seventy-seven patients at the time of their admission into the Asylum, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years	7	9	16
Between 20 and 30 years	40	29	69
Between 30 and 40 years	46	18	64
Between 40 and 50 years	31	24	55
Between 50 and 60 years	23	5	28
Between 60 and 70 years	16	9	25
Between 70 and 80 years	4	3	7
Unknown	7	4	11
Totals	174	101	277

TABLE IV.

Showing the supposed causes of insanity in two hundred and seventy-seven patients, as stated in commitments, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Supposed Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amenorrhoea		1	1
Apoplexy	1		1
Business trouble	7	2	9
Cigarette smoking	1		1
Childbirth		4	4
Climaris		1	1
Chronic meningitis		1	1
Death of relatives		4	4
Disappointment in love	1	2	3
Domestic trouble	2	7	9
Epilepsy	3	5	8
Fright	1		1
Heredity	10	5	15
Hysteria		2	2
Ill health	2	3	5
Injury to head	11	1	12
Intemperance	12	2	14
Menopause		1	1
Mental worry	1		1
Morphine	3		3
Masturbation	12	3	15
Nervous shock		1	1
Night work	1		1
Overwork	1	1	2
Overstudy		1	1
Organic disease of the brain	1		1
Ovarian trouble		1	1
Paralysis	4		4
Puerperal		1	1
Religion	1	1	2
Sunstroke	3	1	4
Suppressed menstruation		2	2
Syphilis	1		1
Unknown	96	46	142
Unhappy family relations		1	1
Uterine trouble		1	1
Venereal excess	1		1
Totals	176	101	277

TABLE V.

Showing the class of insanity of two hundred and seventy-seven patients, as stated in commitments, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania	9	6	15
Acute melancholia	2		2
Acute dementia		1	1
Chronic mania	2	3	5
Chronic melancholia	1		1
Dementia	16	11	27
Delusional insanity	1		1
Dipsomania	1		1
Epileptic		1	1
General paresis	1		1
Mania	63	27	90
Mania of lactation		1	1
Melancholia	12	14	26
Monomania	15		15
Nympho mania		1	1
Puerperal mania		5	5
Puerperal melancholia		1	1
Recurrent mania	2	1	3
Recurrent melancholia		1	1
Senile dementia	1	1	2
Suicidal mania		1	1
Unknown	50	26	76
Totals	176	101	277

TABLE VI.

Showing the civil condition of two hundred and seventy-seven patients admitted from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Divorced	1	3	4
Married	53	55	108
Single	105	29	134
Unknown	11	2	13
Widows		12	12
Widowers	6		6
Totals	176	101	277

TABLE VIII.

cause of death of one hundred patients, from July 1, 1890, to July 1, 1891.

Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male	Female
Organic disease of the brain	New York	53	1	
Consumption	Ireland	46	1	
Epilepsy	New York	16	1	
Suicide	Canada	28		1
Maniacal exhaustion	California	20	1	
Consumption	Denmark	32	1	
Exhaustion	Ireland	70		1
Consumption	Germany	38	1	
Epilepsy	Iowa	28	1	
Consumption	California	26	1	
Exhaustion	Wisconsin	38		1
Organic disease of the brain	Canada	39	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	40	1	
Exhaustion	Germany	40		1
Organic disease of the brain	Delaware	52	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Pennsylvania	75		1
Exhaustion	Unknown	32	1	
Exhaustion	Ireland	21	1	
Consumption	Ireland	48		1
Exhaustion	New York	35	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Austria	45	1	
Exhaustion	Germany	38		1
Cerebral hemorrhage	Ireland	52		1
Organic disease of the brain	Tennessee	59	1	
Suicide	New Jersey		1	
Inanition	Ireland	50	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Germany	39		1
Exhaustion	Denmark	42	1	
Exhaustion	France	69	1	
Consumption	New York	63	1	
Consumption	France	41	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Prussia	40	1	
Epilepsy	Ohio	33		1
Apoplexy	Austria	40	1	
Typho mania	California	21		1
General paresis	England	61	1	
Exhaustion	Ireland	66	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Michigan	46		1
Cancer	Germany	47		1
Epilepsy	Ireland	50	1	
Exhaustion	California	36	1	
Exhaustion	New York	57	1	
Consumption	Ireland	30		1
Consumption	Wisconsin	53		1
Pneumonia	Ireland	51	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Germany	49	1	
Exhaustion	China	35	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Slavonia	48	1	
Consumption	Prince Edwards I.	33		1
Old age	Italy	77	1	
Consumption	New York	26		1
Consumption	Pennsylvania	29	1	
Exhaustion	Ireland	55		1
Organic disease of the brain	Germany	39		1
Consumption	Massachusetts	33	1	1
Consumption	Germany	21	1	
Apoplexy	California	30	1	
Exhaustion	New York	34		1
Exhaustion	Kentucky	47	1	
Exhaustion	Ireland	50		1
Organic disease of the brain	Connecticut	47	1	
Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	54		1
Consumption	England	39	1	
Exhaustion	Germany	60	1	
Exhaustion	New York	49	1	
Exhaustion	United States	51		1

TABLE VIII.

Showing the cause of death of one hundred and nine patients, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Date.	Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male	Female
July, 1891	Consumption	China	39	1	
July, 1891	Exhaustion	Pennsylvania	60	1	
July, 1891	Consumption	Iowa	43	1	
July, 1891	Exhaustion	Switzerland	57		1
July, 1891	Exhaustion	Ireland	23	1	
July, 1891	General paresis	Canada	42	1	
July, 1891	Enteritis	Virginia	68	1	
July, 1891	Exhaustion	California	28	1	
July, 1891	Diarrhoea	Maine	68	1	
August, 1891	Cerebral congestion	Unknown	35	1	
August, 1891	Atrophy of the liver	Ireland	53	1	
August, 1891	Epilepsy	California	30	1	
August, 1891	Consumption	Italy	38	1	
August, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	England	65		1
August, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Illinois	37		1
August, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Tennessee	71	1	
August, 1891	Epilepsy	California	20	1	
August, 1891	Exhaustion	Sweden	54	1	
August, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Tennessee	68	1	
August, 1891	Exhaustion	Germany	41	1	
September, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Illinois	52	1	
September, 1891	Epilepsy	California	24	1	
September, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Germany	55	1	
September, 1891	Epilepsy	Ohio	53	1	
September, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	New York	37		1
September, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Portugal	36	1	
September, 1891	Paresis	Louisiana	48	1	
September, 1891	Heart disease	Ireland	48	1	
September, 1891	Heart disease	Maine	50		1
October, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	New York	41	1	
October, 1891	Consumption	England	34	1	
October, 1891	Heart disease	Ireland	49	1	
October, 1891	Exhaustion	Germany	63	1	
October, 1891	Exhaustion	Unknown	55	1	
October, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Norway	48		1
October, 1891	Exhaustion	Ireland	45	1	
October, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	52	1	
October, 1891	Maniacal exhaustion	Ireland	45	1	
October, 1891	Consumption	China	43	1	
October, 1891	Cystitis	Ireland	64	1	
October, 1891	Meningitis	California	20	1	
November, 1891	Enteritis	Pennsylvania	67	1	
November, 1891	Dysentery	Austria	32	1	
November, 1891	Exhaustion	Massachusetts	70	1	
November, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	New York	49	1	
November, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	39		1
November, 1891	Epilepsy	New York	36		1
December, 1891	Cancer	Ireland	60		1
December, 1891	Paralysis	Rhode Island	47	1	
December, 1891	Consumption	California	18		1
December, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Switzerland	54	1	
December, 1891	Exhaustion	Ireland	50	1	
December, 1891	Exhaustion	Maine	74	1	
December, 1891	Epilepsy	Germany	43	1	
December, 1891	Consumption	Iowa	41	1	
December, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	California	39	1	
December, 1891	Old age	England	70		1
December, 1891	Organic disease of the brain	Pennsylvania	38	1	
January, 1892	Epilepsy	Nevada	21	1	
January, 1892	Consumption	California	38	1	
January, 1892	Exhaustion	Italy	36	1	
January, 1892	Exhaustion	New York	40		1
January, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	68		1
January, 1892	Exhaustion	Holland	61	1	
January, 1892	Suicide	Arizona	20	1	
January, 1892	Exhaustion	Illinois	35		1

TABLE No. VIII—Continued.

Date.	Cause of Death.	Nativity.	Age.	Male	Female
January, 1892	Heart disease	Ireland	44	1	
February, 1892	Exhaustion	New York	53	1	
February, 1892	Apoplexy	Denmark	68	1	
February, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	67	1	
February, 1892	Epilepsy	California	30	1	
February, 1892	Suicide	United States	34	1	
February, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	New York	44		1
February, 1892	Consumption	China	34	1	
February, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Maine	41	1	
February, 1892	Exhaustion	Canada	51	1	
February, 1892	Epilepsy	New York	41	1	
February, 1892	Old age	Austria	86	1	
March, 1892	Consumption	Sweden	23	1	
March, 1892	Pneumonia		78		1
March, 1892	Diarrhoea	Italy	33	1	
March, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Italy	43		1
March, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	China	44	1	
March, 1892	Consumption	California	33		1
March, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	New York	36	1	
March, 1892	General debility	New Brunswick	43		1
March, 1892	Heart disease	Massachusetts	47	1	
March, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland		1	
March, 1892	Exhaustion	France	66		1
April, 1892	Consumption	Texas	43	1	
April, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Pennsylvania	36	1	
April, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Germany	37	1	
April, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Unknown	50	1	
April, 1892	Exhaustive mania	Germany	45	1	
April, 1892	General exhaustion	Pennsylvania	72		1
May, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	California	19		1
May, 1892	General exhaustion	Ireland	42		1
May, 1892	Consumption	Unknown		1	
May, 1892	Exhaustion	Ireland	65		1
May, 1892	Exhaustion	Iowa	50	1	
May, 1892	Apoplexy	Ireland	51	1	
May, 1892	Epilepsy	New York	42		1
May, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Germany	49	1	
May, 1892	Heart disease	Germany	66	1	
May, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Ireland	65	1	
June, 1892	Organic disease of the brain	Germany	27	1	
June, 1892	Consumption	New York	34	1	
June, 1892	Exhaustive mania	Ireland			1
June, 1892	Pneumonia	Germany	22	1	

TABLE IX.

Recapitulation of the causes of death of one hundred and nine patients, from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	2		2
Atrophy of the liver	1		1
Cancer		1	1
Consumption	12	2	14
Cystitis	1		1
Cerebral congestion	1		1
Diarrhoea	2		2
Dysentery	1		1
Enteritis	2		2
Epilepsy	8	2	10
Exhaustion	16	5	21
General debility		1	1
General exhaustion		2	2
General paresis	1		1
Heart disease	4	1	5
Maniacal exhaustion	2	1	3
Meningitis	1		1
Old age	1	1	2
Organic disease of the brain	23	9	32
Paresis	1		1
Paralysis	1		1
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Suicide	2		2
Totals	83	26	109

STATEMENT

Showing the number of articles made in sewing-room from July 1, 1891, to July 1, 1892.

Articles.	Number.
Aprons	1,102
Bibs	18
Basques	60
Brown sheets	1,940
Bed napkins	200
Bath towels	204
Camisoles, gingham	24
Chemise	495
Counterpanes	350
Carriage cover	1
Canton flannel shirts	560
Drawers	480
Dresses	375
Flannel skirts	200
Flannel shirts	6
Linen tablecloths	86
Nightgowns	300
Mattress ticks	126
Pillowslips, check	500
Pillowslips, white	954
Pillowslips for coffin	69
Pillowticks	109
Roller towels	640
Shrouds	60
Skirts, gingham	13
Sleeves, pairs	20
Sunbonnets	200
Suspenders, pairs	768
Underwaists	4
Waterproof capes	60
White sheets	250

patients admitted from July 1, 1891,

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	1	1
	23	18	41
	1		1
	4		4
	3	2	5
	3	1	4
		1	1
	1	1	2
	2		2
	1		1
	1		1
	3	1	4
	1		1
	1		1
	1		1
	1	1	2
	2		2
	1		1
	8	12	20
	2	1	3
	1		1
	4	1	5
		2	2
	2		2
	9	4	13
	1		1
	1		1
	77	46	123
	1	3	4
	1		1
	3	3	6
	7		7
	4	1	5
	8	6	14
	2		2
	3	2	5
	24	8	32
	1		1
	24	21	45
	5	2	7
	2		2
		1	1
	1		1
		1	1
	1		1
		1	1
	1	1	2
	1		1
	1	2	3
	4	1	5
	94	53	147
	5	2	7
	176	101	277

TABLE I—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
Cement	\$148 75
Work on clock tower, etc.....	145 00
Maple flooring.....	850 00
Pattern for casting piston rod, etc.....	64 88
Miscellaneous.....	1,300 46
Total.....	\$207,323 79

TABLE II.

Showing the cost of the different departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-room.....	\$57,152 20
Wards.....	15,780 18
Bakery.....	10,005 67
Laundry.....	499 45
Engine-room.....	289 08
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.....	3,196 43
Trustees' salaries and mileage.....	688 90
Repairs.....	6,194 79
Drug store.....	1,630 94
Center building.....	1,361 04
Office.....	786 47
Payroll.....	88,201 13
Returned escapes.....	49 25
Discharged patients.....	365 60
Fuel.....	16,432 24
Gas.....	2,513 34
Coombs' ranch.....	169 72
Tin shop.....	348 18
Blacksmith shop.....	338 45
Night watch.....	63 48
Advertising.....	245 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,012 25
Total.....	\$207,323 79

TABLE III.

Average for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1891.

Months.	Average Number Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expense.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1890—July.....	1,349	\$505 57	\$0 37 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$11 59 $\frac{4}{10}$
August.....	1,353	495 96	36 $\frac{0}{10}$	11 34 $\frac{0}{10}$
September.....	1,364	512 64	37 $\frac{0}{10}$	11 25
October.....	1,374	533 28	38 $\frac{0}{10}$	12 02 $\frac{0}{10}$
November.....	1,377	593 93	43 $\frac{0}{10}$	12 93
December.....	1,377	650 71	47 $\frac{0}{10}$	14 66 $\frac{0}{10}$
1891—January.....	1,369	612 92	44 $\frac{0}{10}$	13 85 $\frac{0}{10}$
February.....	1,377	622 18	45 $\frac{0}{10}$	12 62 $\frac{0}{10}$
March.....	1,377	568 77	41 $\frac{0}{10}$	12 80 $\frac{0}{10}$
April.....	1,381	571 15	41 $\frac{0}{10}$	12 39
May.....	1,395	535 55	38 $\frac{0}{10}$	11 84 $\frac{0}{10}$
June.....	1,400	619 66	44 $\frac{0}{10}$	13 29
Totals.....	1,374 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$568 53	\$0 41 $\frac{4}{10}$	\$12 51

TABLE IV.

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1891.

Articles.	Amount.
Apples, pounds.....	20,030
Apricots, pounds.....	800
Asparagus, pounds.....	882
Almonds, pounds.....	40
Blackberries, pounds.....	1,204
Beets (table), pounds.....	3,623
Beets (cow), pounds.....	10,415
Beans, pounds.....	4,193
Cabbage, pounds.....	73,706
Carrots, pounds.....	15,880
Cherries, pounds.....	3,925
Currants, pounds.....	146
Corn, dozens.....	801
Corn (fodder), pounds.....	86,400
Celery, pounds.....	1,985
Cauliflower, pounds.....	3,354
Chickens, dozens.....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ducks, dozens.....	2
Eggs, dozens.....	1,395 $\frac{3}{4}$
Egg plant, pounds.....	88
Figs, pounds.....	400
Grapes, pounds.....	48,000
Hay, pounds.....	443,442
Lettuce, pounds.....	13,478
Milk, gallons.....	28,058
Melons.....	40
Okra, pounds.....	125
Onions, pounds.....	30,378
Oyster plant, pounds.....	84
Parasips, pounds.....	2,280
Pepper, pounds.....	253
Pease, pounds.....	1,433
Plums, pounds.....	4,000
Prunes, pounds.....	150
Peaches, pounds.....	6,160
Pears, pounds.....	4,000
Quinces, pounds.....	150
Rhubarb, pounds.....	1,145
Raspberries, pounds.....	15
Radishes, pounds.....	2,692
Squash, pounds.....	2,091
Tomatoes, pounds.....	19,804
Turnips, pounds.....	24,678
Pork sold.....	\$1,370 52
Calves sold.....	\$244 00
Bull sold.....	\$15 00

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1891-92.

TABLE I.

Amount of articles purchased and consumed, and other expenses, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$10,837 89
Meat	21,711 63
Sugar	2,559 04
Tea	1,247 82
Syrup	901 20
Potatoes	2,485 14
Butter	8,347 90
Coffee	4,206 07
Lard	127 92
Fish	866 15
Poultry and eggs	3,290 79
Beans	621 26
Cracked wheat and rice	1,505 05
Corn and oatmeal	766 15
Fruit	679 35
Vegetables	17 40
Salt	175 08
Vinegar	155 90
Small groceries	2,171 84
Soap	1,129 36
Drugs	1,544 19
Liquor and ale	379 42
Tobacco	803 22
Dry goods	5,369 01
Clothing and hats	4,416 17
Shoes and leather	1,868 82
Blankets	1,483 29
Furniture and crockery	1,077 51
Hardware and tinware	3,147 71
Spoons and cutlery	66 42
Carpeting	767 76
Grain and feed	2,416 61
Garden tools and seed	43 85
Lumber	1,232 33
Repairs	465 00
Brooms and brushes	663 45
Books and stationery	102 90
Gas	2,361 04
Paints, oils, and glass	1,057 96
Fuel	16,348 92
Bedding	313 10
Castings, iron, and pipe	302 14
Payroll	90,313 61
Trustees' salaries and mileage	701 04
Freight and expressage	474 98
Telephoning and telegraphing	116 56
Ice	129 99
Advertising	240 00
Gurney refrigerator	35 50
Coffee boilers	192 50
Cumberland coal	26 68
Ammonia tanks	114 00
Miscellaneous	2,220 64
Total	\$204,399 26

TABLE II.

Showing the cost of the different departments, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining-rooms.....	\$50,737 12
Wards.....	16,698 33
Bakery.....	11,093 13
Laundry.....	620 94
Engine-room.....	193 89
Farm, garden, dairy, and stable.....	2,957 34
Trustees' salaries and mileage.....	701 40
Repairs.....	5,136 48
Drug store.....	1,610 08
Center building.....	1,474 78
Office.....	792 95
Payroll.....	90,313 61
Fuel.....	16,348 92
Gas.....	2,361 04
Coombs' ranch.....	208 83
Tin shop.....	369 50
Blacksmith shop.....	336 57
Night watch.....	229 89
Advertising.....	240 00
Spencer Creek ranch.....	573 28
Miscellaneous.....	1,401 20
Total.....	\$204,399 26

TABLE III.

Average for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Months.	Average Number Patients Daily.	Average Daily Expenses.	Average Cost per Capita per Day.	Average Cost per Capita per Month.
1891—July.....	1,402	\$534 32	\$0 38.1 ₁₀	\$11 81
August.....	1,392	550 17	39.4 ₁₀	12 24
September.....	1,386	560 49	40.4 ₁₀	12 12
October.....	1,381	563 94	40.4 ₁₀	12 64
November.....	1,382	583 80	42.4 ₁₀	12 66
December.....	1,395	586 98	42.4 ₁₀	12 74
1892—January.....	1,401	579 69	41.4 ₁₀	12 83
February.....	1,408	598 75	42.4 ₁₀	12 32
March.....	1,413	569 60	40.4 ₁₀	12 49
April.....	1,412	565 50	40	12 00
May.....	1,410	505 18	35.4 ₁₀	11 09
June.....	1,412	505 14	35.4 ₁₀	10 74
Totals.....	1,399½	\$558 6 3	\$0 39.4 ₁₀	\$12 14

TABLE IV.

Products of the farm, garden, and dairy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Amount.
Apricots, pounds.....	3,738
Apples, pounds.....	23,760
Asparagus, pounds.....	121
Blackberries, pounds.....	1,030
Beets (table), pounds.....	9,696
Beets (cow), pounds.....	10,000
Beans (string), pounds.....	3,593
Cabbage, pounds.....	73,396
Charcoal, sacks.....	664
Cauliflower, pounds.....	5,360
Carrots, pounds.....	11,972
Cherries, pounds.....	1,720
Currants, pounds.....	1,255
Corn, dozens.....	1,068
Cucumbers, pounds.....	5,828
Celery, pounds.....	3,250
Chickens, dozens.....	19 ² / ₃
Eggs, dozens.....	1,649 ³ / ₄
Egg plant, pounds.....	945
Figs, pounds.....	150
Grapes, pounds.....	28,360
Garlic, pounds.....	53
Corn (fodder), pounds.....	75,000
Hay, tons.....	362 ¹ / ₂
Lettuce, pounds.....	5,813
Milk, gallons.....	33,692
Nectarines, pounds.....	1,160
Onions, pounds.....	31,345
Okra, pounds.....	1,074
Parsley, pounds.....	106
Parsnips, pounds.....	150
Peppers, pounds.....	876
Pease, pounds.....	2,384
Plums, pounds.....	4,020
Peaches, pounds.....	6,920
Pears, pounds.....	14,576
Prunes, pounds.....	2,760
Quinces, pounds.....	75
Radishes, pounds.....	3,804
Rhubarb, pounds.....	663
Raspberries, pounds.....	25
Squash, pounds.....	13,999
Tomatoes, pounds.....	27,107
Turnips, pounds.....	16,845
Calves sold.....	\$324 00
Calves furnished asylum, number.....	1
Pork sold.....	\$2,348 40
Pork furnished asylum, pounds.....	1,710
Pigs furnished asylum, number.....	10

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

The following table shows the average mean, maximum, and minimum; also, highest and lowest temperature per month per year, from November 7, 1876, to June 30, 1892; also, rainfall for same period. (In the "averages" the temperature and rainfall for the months of "1876-7" are not included.) Observations taken three times daily, by W. H. Martin, Pharmacist.

YEARS.	JULY.						AUGUST.					
	Average Mean.....	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month	Average Mean.....	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month
1876-7												
1877-8	67.9	92	51	80.5	55.5	.11	64.2	84	48	76.2	52.2	
1878-9	64.5	89	48	77.0	52.0		64.5	86	48	75.8	53.2	.01
1879-80	64.0	82	48	75.1	52.9		64.9	96	48	77.0	52.8	
1880-1	63.4	87	48	74.2	52.6		62.2	84	45	74.3	50.2	
1881-2	65.9	89	44	78.4	53.5		63.0	83	47	75.4	50.6	
1882-3	63.8	85	47	75.3	52.3		62.4	82	46	73.7	51.1	
1883-4	63.4	96	48	74.7	52.1		63.4	89	42	76.2	50.6	
1884-5	64.3	88	48	76.8	51.9		62.8	84	48	76.2	49.4	
1885-6	64.2	86	52	73.3	55.1		63.4	91	49	73.2	53.6	
1886-7	66.0	88	48	76.9	55.1		65.6	87	50	77.2	54.0	
1887-8	61.0	82	44	71.5	50.5		60.6	84	45	70.4	50.8	
1888-9	65.1	91	46	76.1	54.1	.03	65.9	90	51	77.3	54.5	
1889-90	63.0	89	50	73.7	52.3		63.3	86	46	75.4	51.2	
1890-1	63.9	87.5	46	75.7	52.1		63.1	86	47	73.8	52.4	
1891-2	65.0	91	46	77.2	52.8	.18	65.9	97	48	78.1	53.7	
Averages	64.4			75.7	53.0	.02	63.7			75.4	52.0	
YEARS.	SEPTEMBER.						OCTOBER.					
1876-7												
1877-8	65.5	92	44	79.0	52.0		58.0	84	36	69.3	46.7	.69
1878-9	61.6	90	42	74.3	48.9	1.49	58.8	82	40	70.0	47.7	2.54
1879-80	63.3	86	47	77.0	49.7		60.7	87	40	74.8	46.6	.83
1880-1	61.5	85	43	74.4	48.6		56.1	79	40	65.9	46.3	
1881-2	61.6	88	44	74.2	49.1	.26	53.9	74	33	64.1	43.7	.47
1882-3	63.7	85	42	73.5	54.0	.48	55.5	76	37	64.6	46.4	2.93
1883-4	64.2	93	47	76.1	52.3	1.10	55.6	79	39	63.6	47.6	1.69
1884-5	58.0	79	40	70.3	45.7	.21	54.4	77	38	64.6	44.2	1.62
1885-6	62.8	85	48	72.8	52.9	.07	58.6	84	42	68.1	49.2	.62
1886-7	62.0	88	43	73.0	51.0		54.9	74	34	64.1	45.7	.89
1887-8	62.4	86	44	73.7	51.1	.22	61.2	87	38	72.8	49.6	
1888-9	65.1	90	49	75.6	54.6	1.08	59.3	81	42	70.0	48.6	
1889-90	64.4	90	45	76.4	52.4		57.7	84	40	65.3	50.1	5.40
1890-1	61.1	80	44	71.7	50.5	.43	58.3	79	38	70.0	46.7	.02
1891-2	62.6	85	44	73.7	51.6	.85	58.2	82	38	69.1	47.3	.24
Averages	62.6			74.4	50.9	.41	57.4			67.7	47.1	1.19

REPORT OF NAPA STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE—Continued.

YEARS.	NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.					
	Average Mean	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month	Average Mean	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month
1876-7	53.9	79	29	72.9	34.9	.58	46.2	67	28	57.4	35.0	-----
1877-8	52.6	72	38	61.1	44.2	1.82	46.8	64	31	55.0	38.6	1.86
1878-9	51.4	68	34	60.8	42.1	.95	45.0	68	26	55.0	35.0	1.15
1879-80	50.5	65	35	59.7	41.3	3.95	42.8	65	26	49.9	35.8	7.26
1880-1	48.9	76	27	59.8	38.1	.08	47.7	61	32	52.1	43.3	11.36
1881-2	49.1	68	31	59.3	39.0	1.59	44.3	58	28	51.1	37.6	4.31
1882-3	46.9	63	31	55.0	38.8	4.02	45.6	62	32	54.3	37.0	3.55
1883-4	47.2	66	29	56.5	38.0	.73	41.1	58	25	49.8	32.4	.63
1884-5	51.7	69	38	60.4	43.0	-----	47.8	62	28	55.9	39.7	10.32
1885-6	52.3	67	38	58.0	46.6	9.37	48.4	65	32	54.2	42.6	4.21
1886-7	47.5	64	32	57.1	37.9	.22	47.5	60	32	53.4	41.6	2.96
1887-8	50.8	74	28	60.8	40.8	1.55	45.1	64	31	52.5	37.8	3.71
1888-9	50.8	70	34	57.9	43.7	3.12	47.4	59	35	52.5	42.3	5.18
1889-90	52.0	70	36	59.8	44.2	3.27	44.8	56	32	49.6	40.0	10.91
1890-1	51.6	72	34	63.0	40.3	-----	41.1	56	30	47.5	34.5	4.13
1891-2	52.3	71	32	63.2	41.4	.60	43.3	62	27	50.8	35.8	4.96
Averages	50.4	-----	-----	59.5	41.3	2.08	45.2	-----	-----	52.2	38.2	5.10

YEARS.	JANUARY.						FEBRUARY.					
	Average Mean	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month	Average Mean	Highest	Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month
1876-7	49.7	65	30	57.5	41.9	6.80	51.9	68	36	61.5	42.3	1.31
1877-8	48.1	60	27	54.6	41.6	15.31	48.7	58	38	55.1	42.3	13.82
1878-9	43.2	62	29	51.9	34.5	5.10	50.9	67	34	59.0	42.8	5.77
1879-80	42.0	60	27	50.2	33.8	3.64	46.0	62	29	53.8	38.2	2.19
1880-1	49.4	63	32	54.7	43.4	12.72	52.8	64	36	58.2	47.5	3.15
1881-2	43.0	59	28	50.6	35.4	3.22	43.2	57	30	50.8	35.6	3.65
1882-3	39.7	57	24	47.1	32.3	.92	43.6	68	26	52.1	35.1	1.00
1883-4	43.2	58	30	54.0	32.4	3.67	51.8	70	31	62.3	41.4	5.22
1884-5	43.4	56	34	49.2	37.7	1.77	50.6	64	33	57.8	43.4	.61
1885-6	44.7	58	29	49.6	39.8	7.86	51.1	65	30	59.1	43.1	.25
1886-7	45.1	66	30	53.0	37.2	1.70	41.1	60	30	48.0	34.2	10.62
1887-8	41.5	57	23	46.5	36.5	4.15	48.9	73	34	56.6	41.3	1.28
1888-9	41.6	56	30	48.9	34.3	1.02	46.4	66	27	55.3	37.5	.76
1889-90	39.4	53	26	44.8	34.0	9.40	43.8	60	30	50.8	36.8	6.36
1890-1	45.3	64	28	53.4	37.2	.79	45.5	60	31	52.7	38.3	8.70
1891-2	46.6	61	31	54.7	38.5	3.65	49.4	64	32	57.4	41.4	3.43
Averages	43.7	-----	-----	50.9	36.6	4.99	47.6	-----	-----	55.2	39.9	4.45

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE—Continued.

YEARS.	MARCH.						APRIL.					
	Average Mean.....	Highest.....	Lowest.....	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month	Average Mean.....	Highest.....	Lowest.....	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Rainfall for Month
1876-7.....	55.7	74	38	65.3	46.1	.91	55.1	75	38	65.8	44.4	.48
1877-8.....	53.2	68	38	61.1	45.3	4.97	54.5	78	33	64.9	44.1	1.50
1878-9.....	54.0	75	36	64.4	46.6	9.40	56.6	78	38	65.5	47.8	2.37
1879-80.....	47.8	66	29	57.2	38.5	2.61	52.0	73	38	58.7	45.3	12.25
1880-1.....	51.4	71	30	60.6	42.3	1.35	56.5	78	40	65.0	48.0	1.59
1881-2.....	49.0	78	32	58.0	40.0	3.60	52.0	77	36	63.3	40.7	1.74
1882-3.....	50.9	69	36	58.4	43.4	5.53	51.8	68	36	61.3	42.3	1.85
1883-4.....	50.0	72	34	58.2	41.8	7.12	52.6	75	37	61.9	43.3	5.68
1884-5.....	54.0	74	40	62.4	45.6	.49	57.5	75	34	66.3	48.8	1.66
1885-6.....	48.8	70	32	57.8	39.8	1.22	52.3	76	32	59.6	45.1	3.82
1886-7.....	51.9	73	32	61.2	42.7	.48	54.6	80	33	64.3	44.9	2.03
1887-8.....	49.5	70	33	57.6	41.4	4.34	57.8	79	37	69.1	46.5	.47
1888-9.....	53.1	74	38	60.8	45.5	8.38	57.2	76	41	66.1	48.3	1.23
1889-90.....	48.9	64	32	55.4	42.4	5.46	53.9	76	38	62.7	45.1	1.68
1890-91.....	52.5	73	35	61.7	43.3	1.20	52.9	77	35	63.2	42.6	2.95
1891-2.....	55.3	79	35	54.6	46.0	2.26	56.0	75	39	66.8	45.2	2.14
Averages	51.3	-----	-----	59.7	42.9	3.89	54.5	-----	-----	63.9	45.2	2.86

YEARS.	MAY.						JUNE.					
1876-7.....	57.6	77	40	69.7	47.5	1.26	67.7	102	49	79.7	55.7	.15
1877-8.....	59.8	82	43	70.6	49.0	.40	64.0	87	47	75.1	52.9	-----
1878-9.....	56.9	80	38	65.8	48.1	1.55	64.8	88	46	76.8	52.8	.05
1879-80.....	59.1	89	37	69.2	49.0	1.39	61.8	86	43	73.7	49.9	-----
1880-1.....	60.1	83	39	72.7	47.6	.11	61.3	82	44	73.3	49.3	.72
1881-2.....	59.0	85	36	71.3	46.7	.15	60.6	79	46	71.0	50.2	-----
1882-3.....	57.6	88	30	69.6	45.7	5.25	67.2	98	46	79.1	55.3	-----
1883-4.....	59.1	78	43	70.1	48.1	.35	60.5	78	47	69.6	51.4	2.72
1884-5.....	59.7	87	44	69.6	49.9	.05	60.6	78	44	69.1	52.1	.04
1885-6.....	58.1	80	40	68.1	48.1	.32	63.7	86	46	74.9	52.5	-----
1886-7.....	57.6	98	34	67.6	47.6	.05	63.1	92	43	74.7	51.5	-----
1887-8.....	57.2	79	41	65.8	48.6	.94	63.5	84	46	73.9	53.1	.42
1888-9.....	58.4	81	42	67.4	49.4	2.77	62.9	83	50	72.2	53.6	.17
1889-90.....	59.9	91	42	69.5	50.3	2.23	62.2	85	41	73.6	50.8	-----
1890-1.....	57.0	79	42	66.9	47.1	1.39	63.0	97	43	75.5	50.5	.13
1891-2.....	62.3	93	41	73.2	51.4	2.73	63.3	87	43	74.9	51.7	.09
Averages	58.7	-----	-----	69.1	48.4	1.31	62.8	-----	-----	73.8	51.8	.29

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE—Continued.

YEARS.	AVERAGES.			
	Yearly Mean	Yearly Maximum.	Yearly Minimum.	Rainfall per Year.
1876-7	56.9	66.8	47.0	40.48
1877-8	56.0	66.1	45.9	30.38
1878-9	54.5	64.6	44.4	34.12
1879-80	55.9	65.4	46.4	31.08
1880-1	53.7	63.9	43.5	18.99
1881-2	54.0	63.6	44.5	25.53
1882-3	54.3	64.4	44.2	28.91
1883-4	55.5	65.1	45.9	16.77
1884-5	55.5	63.8	47.2	27.74
1885-6	54.7	64.1	45.3	18.95
1886-7	54.9	64.2	45.6	17.08
1887-8	56.1	65.0	47.2	23.74
1888-9	54.4	63.0	45.8	44.71
1889-90	54.6	64.6	44.6	19.74
1890-1	56.7	66.9	46.4	21.13
1891-2				
Averages	55.1	64.7	45.6	26.62

IN MEMORIAM.

The following testimonial with respect to the death of Dr. Wilkins was read and unanimously adopted, all the members of the Board rising:

The Board of Trustees of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane, make this record of their appreciation of the character and services of Dr. Edmund T. Wilkins, who for more than fifteen years was the Resident Physician in charge of this asylum, and died in office, February 10, A. D. 1891.

In every requisite qualification, no man was better adapted to the discharge of the duties of an important public trust than he to his; and no public trust has been more faithfully discharged than his. He was a friend to all men, and just to all; but to the thousands of patients committed to his care, he was more than friend. To them he was as devoted as a kind father to his children, and without distinction of class or station. Under his watchful care, no cure was left unadministered, and nothing neglected which could relieve their distress or add to their comfort.

He was a faithful steward to the State of California, and under his supervision the necessarily large appropriations for maintenance of the asylum have been administered frugally, without parsimony or prodigality. To the employes he was kind in demeanor, gentle in discipline, and firm without harshness.

To his associates he was affable and courteous, and to the Board he was a valued counselor; frank and wise in judgment, and careful and conscientious in every detail affecting the interests of this asylum, and of the State which founded and maintained it.

To the members of this Board who knew him so intimately, and have had so many opportunities for correctly estimating his worth, he was a most extraordinary man, for whose many virtues our admiration cannot be too strongly expressed.

He seemed to be without malice, and never uttered an ungenerous word or indicated a selfish thought.

He took an interest in every charity, public and private, that was brought to his notice, and to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate insane he devoted every energy of his life.

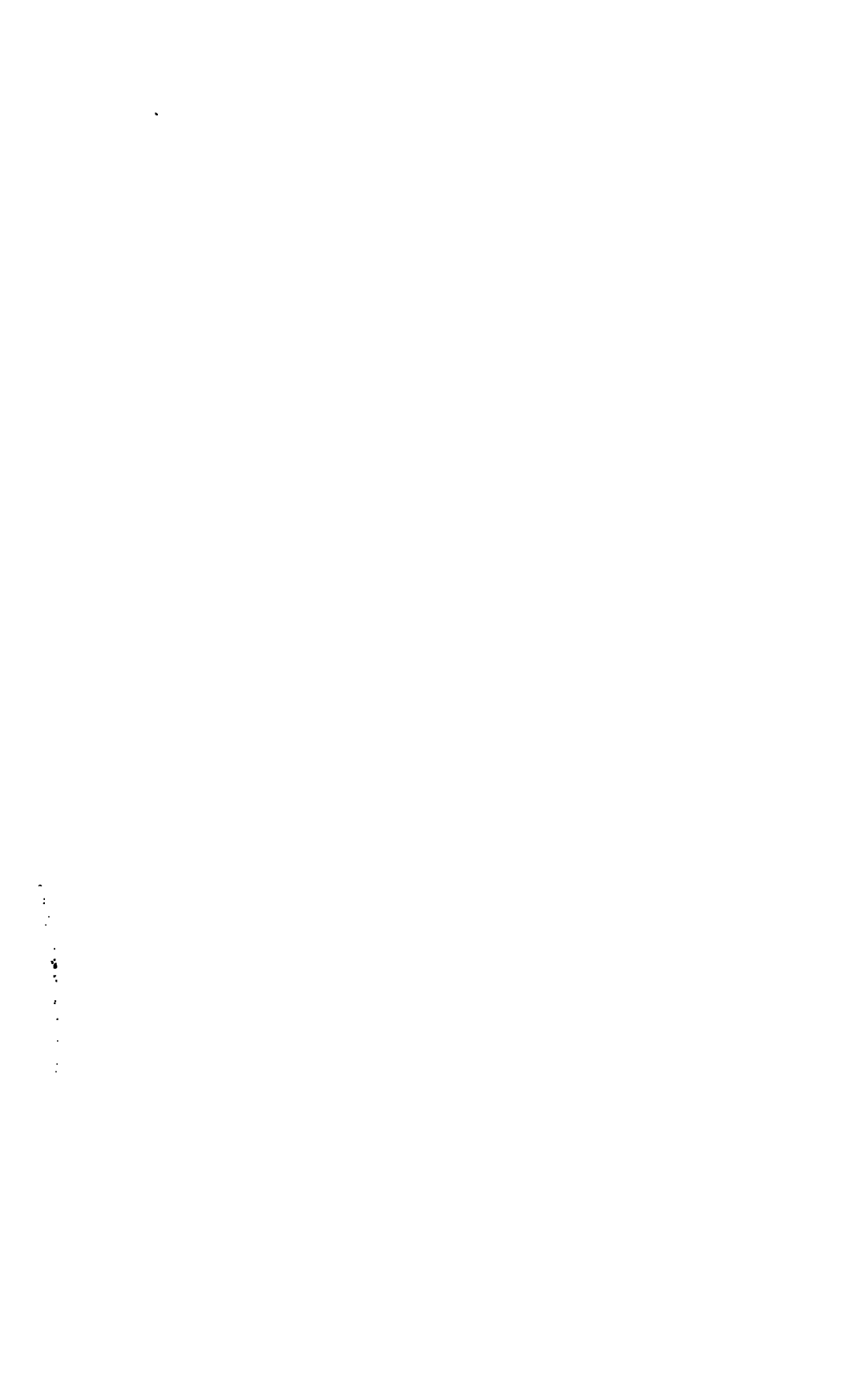
The satisfactory condition of the asylum and its grounds, the humane and skillful treatment of the patients here cared for, and the comforts provided for them, are all largely due to his superintendence, care, and skill, and his character is impressed upon all.

There can be no more fitting monument to his memory than a continuance of the plans and policy which he has established for the conduct and management of this asylum, with the history of which his name will always be gratefully connected.

It is ordered by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, that the Secretary record this testimonial upon a memorial page of the minutes of the Board.

BENJ. SHURTLEFF,
J. F. LAMDIN,
J. C. MARTIN,
G. M. FRANCIS,
J. Q. BROWN,

Trustees.



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